UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Information Service
5 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois

MIDWEST INFORMATION SUMMARY

Confidential
For Administrative Use Only

November 5, 1946

To: State Offices, Production and Marketing Administration, Midwest Area

From: Walter W. John, Chief, Information Service, Production and Marketing Administration, Midwest Area, Chicago, Illinois

Walter W. John

Fat Salvage

Be prepared for a concerted industry-sponsored drive to give the Fat Salvage Program a "shot in the arm" as Proctor and Gamble throws its entire sales organization into the field on the program starting November 11, 1946. P&G salesmen carrying posters, "drop ins" plus post cards addressed to State Directors. These cards to be left with retailers in each state for filling in and mailing if local collection problems are found. No need for you to take active part. Best to let industry carry the ball on this one, except to assist whenever necessary in collection problems.

Grain

Notwithstanding maritime strike, PMA exported approximately 200,000 long tons of wheat in October, principally on foreign ships with foreign crews, and for account of Army. Remainder of wheat to be lifted through December 31, about 1,200,000 tons, out of about 2,736,000 tons programmed for June-December 1946. Unless internal transportation situation improves, it will be difficult to meet much more than half of program for last quarter this year, now shortened by maritime strike into two-month period.

Domestic grain movement: In effort to relieve heavy burden on rail traffic, grain is being moved (1) from Omaha to Chicago, thence down the Lakes; (2) from Kansas City to St. Louis, thence down river to New Orleans. Possibility of using all-water movement from Chicago to Gulf is being studied.

"Suggested Uniform State Seed Law" revised and distributed to State officials. Revision, which requires more complete labeling with respect to noxious-weed seeds, had been approved by Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture; Seed Analysts' Association; and Legislative Committee of American Seed Trade Association. Revised suggested law will be included in bills sponsored by Council of State Governments.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases wheat through week ending November 1, totalled 10,868,410 bushels; KC bought 9,657,113; Chicago, 548,728; Portland, 656,583 and Minneapolis, 5,986. Cumulative purchases since open market buying started September 9 are 36,952,729 bushels. Heavy buying of flour by Grain Branch, Washington, considered responsible for rise of 1½¢ to 2¢ in wheat futures in Chicago yesterday (November 4). Branch now buying at new price of 15¢ per cwt. higher than previously.

Poultry

Purchases under price support program for fiscal year, 1945-46 (ending June 30) -- 100,000 pounds dried whole eggs and 4,222,000 pounds frozen whole eggs. Chicago Field Office reports market for poultry generally steady for week. Supplies light but with demand off account of availability of red meats, the supplies are ample. Same office reports egg prices steady following weakness earlier in the week. Trade here much interested concerning possible support program. Futures down 1¢ to 2¢ per week.

Tobacco

Through October 28, gross sales of 1946 crop flue-cured tobaccos (all markets) totalled 1,101,000,000 lbs. About 450,000,000 pounds, gross sales, remained to be sold.

Heavy consumer resistance reported on higher priced cigars and "off brands." Sales of cigars retailing for more than 15¢ have dropped sharply, and the "smokodoras" and "Pufferinos" that bloomed in cigar cases during war are not moving.

Looking toward 1947 tobacco production --- some CPA assistance has been obtained on 5,000 tons of steel for flues. Half will be delivered by January 15 and remainder by March 31. Still trying to get 3,200 tons additional for second quarter 1947 delivery.... Plant-bed canvas short and so are hogshead materials, particularly oak and pine. There's a little easing on plywood for hogsheads.

Gradually, but definitely, Tobacco Branch plans renewal of fundamental research shelved during war. Much research work in prospect on grades and standards and on basic chemical and physical properties of tobacco. Branch objective will be to substitute facts for folklore.

Sugar

End of maritime strike means some "sugar relief" within week in many Eastern areas. But relief will be relatively temporary because of saved-up ration stamps. Pretty tight sugar situation in prospect until ships, long out of service, can be reestablished on sugar-run between Atlantic ports and Puerto Rico and Cuba.

No present information permits "prophecy" on end of strike in Hawaii.

U.S.D.A. -- and Cuban government -- have investigated numerous cases where Cuban sugar has been reported for sale other than in accord with terms of US-Cuban sugar contract. Thus far, neither government has unearthed any sales. Anyone having information or knowledge of such alleged sales is invited to write to U.S.D.A.'s Sugar Branch. Investigation will be made and appropriate action taken.

Special Commodities

World's exportable surplus of cocoa tentatively estimated at 620,000 tons this year, about same as last. However, reports from West Africa indicate larger crop there than in 1945-46. World demand greater, too --- about 800,000 tons. International Emergency Food Council is therefore allocating cocoa on interim basis, rather than for full year. U. S. granted 178,140 tons for interim period -- October 1, 1946, to January 31, 1947.

Latest information on canned fish pack: Tuna canning has dropped off. Season's pack now estimated at four million cases, instead of five million once expected. Pilchard pack more than million cases below this date last year. Canning of Atlantic sea herring-- including Maine sardines -- picked up late in summer. Now figured at three million cases for season.

Market prices for honey advanced during last 10 days. Beekeepers' stocks light everywhere, so higher prices will affect only small portion of crop. However, current wholesale price may be used as basis for boosting retail prices on honey bought earlier at lower prices.

Pepper industry advises no export licenses granted yet by government of India. Strikes in India may hold pepper up in some ports even after licenses are granted.

Marketing Facilities

For week ending Oct. 19, highest livestock loadings -- 33,499 cars -- of any week since Sept. 1, 1934. Though demand for livestock cars still high, car service has improved. ICC has prohibited use of "trailer cars" (cars kept as standby at feeding yards to take overflow of single shipments), effective Oct. 28 to Dec. 21.

Railcar loadings for week ending October 26:

Commodities	Car total	Percentage change from previous week	Percentage change from year ago
Livestock	30,793	- 8	+ 10
Grain	52,409	- 4	- 8.8
Fruit and vegetables	21,296	- 5.4	- 7.2

Shipping and Storage

Since East Coast shipping strike settled, embargo lifted on export freight to all Atlantic ports and Gulf ports as far west as and including New Orleans.

West Coast strike still on. Embargo still effective on export freight to all Gulf ports west of and including Lake Charles, La., as well as to all Pacific ports.

Cotton

Statement issued Wednesday, Oct. 30, is last word from U.S.D.A. on cotton situation.

No developments at all on suggestion made in some quarters that U.S.D.A. offer to buy cotton at parity prices.

About half of indicated 1946 crop was ginned through mid-October, compared with about two-fifths year earlier, and 10-year average of about two-thirds. Cotton from first half of 1946 crop was higher in grade and longer in staple than ginnings of same period in recent years.

Compliance and Investigation

Although many War Food Orders recently terminated, all provisions of such orders pertaining to past violations remain in full force. Only 24 of total 178 food orders remain in effect.

For violations of WFO 42b (fats and oils), Family Soap Company, Inc., Chicago, was fined $1,000, and Zoll Zilberbrand, also defendant in this case, was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment.

For presenting false claims for subsidy payments under Dairy Production Program, one defendant in Georgia, sentenced to one year, suspended, and placed on probation; and each of nine defendants in Mississippi fined $25.

Transportation

Rail situation tighter than ever, due to increased movements of produce and goods. Railroads attempting to keep cars moving with greatest possible efficiency. During two weeks ending October 26, turnover in livestock cars amounted to 121% of total livestock cars owned by railroads. American Association of Railroads reported average daily shortage of 28,801 cars (including 18,637 boxcars) for week ending October 19. Grand total all loadings week ending October 26 was 931,766 cars (including 395,868 boxcars).

Materials and Equipment

WAA reports sale of 4,196,262 sq. ft. surplus steel airplane landing nets ear-marked "For Use as Emergency Corn Storage Cribs" in seven cornbelt states. The mats, located at Kankakee, Illinois, were sold to forty buyers in carload lots with allocations to each buyer made on basis of efficient delivery over seven state area. Mats consist of steel welded wire fabric of 5-gauge wire with 3"x3" mesh in sections 7'3"x77'3". Each roll weighs 549 lbs. Mats were set aside when U.S.D.A. invoked impairment provision of surplus property act and declared material needed by farmers to prevent impairment of food production.

Farm machinery production during September, 32.4% higher than September 1945 --- $83,275,000, says CPA preliminary report. Tractor production of 23,804 units totalled $15,972,000. Total repair parts turned out $17,000,000. Tractor production, while higher than year ago, showed drop of more than 4,000 units from record high of August, 1946.

Short supply of soda ash threatens serious cut-back in production of domestic synthetic sodium nitrate. CPA has been asked to institute program assuring production of at least 120,000 tons synthetic sodium nitrate in 1947 fiscal year --- only half the tonnage originally scheduled for agriculture.

Insecticide producers beginning operations for 1947 requirements. Outlook for arsenic is better, but adequate stocks cannot be predicted. Carry-over stocks of some arsenates exceptionally low.

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MIDW ST INFORMATION SUMMARY

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From: Walter W. John, Chief, Information Service, Production and Marketing Administration, Midwest Area, Chicago, Illinois

Walter W. John

Transportation

Impossible yet to determine exact effect of coal strike on transportation. However, conditions that cause restrictions on freight traffic also will tend to reduce movement of essential commodities. Inasmuch as coal shipments account for 20 to [illegible] percent of traffic for most railroads, rail traffic will tend to be reduced by strike. As coal shortage forces industries to close, rail traffic will diminish further. Most locomotives are coal burning, although new locomotives now being built are Diesel about 5 to 1.

Sugar Branch

"Our Prospects for More Sugar" are outlined in detail in attached copy of remarks made by Jim Marshall, Director, Sugar Branch, before American bottlers in Miami meeting.

Tentative and strictly unofficial estimates now place probable loss of sugar in snow-afflicted beet-growing states at about 100,000 tons of refined sugar from harvest which will be about completed by end of the year. Loss of 100,000 tons in Hawaii due to strike difficulties is indicated. This loss will be spread over next 9 to 12 months as sugar production in Hawaii is practically year-'round business.

Industrial sugar users are becoming more nearly unanimous in advocating continued sugar price control and rationing. By and large, they figure that decontrol and no rationing would simply mean repetition of 1919-20 when prices soared, nose-dived and left nearly all large industrial users with huge sugar inventory losses.

No, we do not know what will be done with sugar rationing and price control set-ups in OPA when that organization folds. Several ideas still under consideration.

No action yet on Florida-Louisiana sugar payments for 1947 crop -- and no forecast as to when it will be announced.

Cotton Branch

CCC reported loans on [illegible],770 bales of 1946 crop as of Nov. 9, against only 3,678 bales as of Nov. 2. Domestic mill buying is moderate. Cotton textiles more plentiful in retail stores, but distribution uneven.

Grain Branch

No wheat purchased by Chicago CCC office since Nov. 14. Office did buy 576,000 bushels of corn for export from Pacific Northwest port at $3.00 to $3.10 per cwt. depending on shipment position.

Big need is to get more box cars into total grain movement -- domestic as well as export. Box car loadings of all commodities in recent weeks have been as great or greater than ever before, but grain loadings have been about 15 percent smaller this year than last. Unless more grain is loaded it will be impossible to fulfill grain export program through December. PMA exports of wheat during first 14 days of November were only 7.5 million bushels, whereas November-December program calls for 45.5 million bushels. PMA flour exports during first 15 days of November were only 30,000 long tons (wheat equivalent), whereas November-December program calls for 100,000 tons. Indicative of the tight transportation situation, wheat stocks in terminal markets were only 93.6 million bushels on November 9, compared with 141 million bushels year earlier.

Southern Hemisphere crops now becoming more important in general market situation. Argentine wheat acreage now officially estimated at 16.5 million acres, against last year's 14.2 million seeded. Last year's crop was about 143.5 million bushels; this year's may be 200-225 million.

Special Commodities Branch

Offers on approximately 136,000 bags of surplus coffee accepted from veterans through Nov. 20, and from other priority holders and commercial offerers within five days following 24-hour veterans' confirmation period.

Skyrocketing honey prices disturbing leaders of industry. Prices differ widely in different areas. Most sales to consumers or bottlers supplying home trade.

Three thousand tons of pepper from East Indies, imported by commercial firms, expected to arrive in this country within few weeks.

Poultry Branch

Eggs -- Usual Thanksgiving slack in consumer purchases of eggs due to availability of turkey and other meats showed up last week. As a result, there was a definite easier undertone in the wholesale prices. Retail prices in Chicago area remained unchanged, ranging from 54¢ on Grade A medium to 67¢ on Grade A large, with Grade A pullets at 45¢ to 47¢.

Poultry -- Ample supply dressed turkeys at what consumer feels is reasonable price indicates large consumption of the bird for Thanksgiving. Dressed market on fowl and roasters was steady to firm, but barely steady on fryers. Retail prices Tom turkeys 39 to 51¢. Mostly 39 to 40¢ for 20-lbs. and up. Featured in some ads Monday were 43¢ to 47¢ for under 20-lb. weights.

The field office of D&P Inspection and Grading Division has been very busy grading poultry on private export accounts. The requests of this type have been very heavy in producing areas west of the Mississippi and Chicago and New York. Field offices also report continuing requests to grade fresh shell eggs for private export account as well as many requests for commercial storage shell egg grading.

Acceptance dried egg offerings past week total 486,625,000 pounds all for November delivery at $1.26 per pound, barrels or bulk containers. Cummulative purchases under PY-3 and PY-4 are 94,021,867.

Shell egg grading schools start about December 16 to train graders and inspectors to help with 1947 Federal-State grading program. Schools will be conducted jointly by Federal-State Grading and Inspection Service and State College Extension Services. Dates of schools in each State will be announced probably by Federal-State Supervisor. Heavy attendance expected, and because colleges are crowded, those wishing to take the course in shell egg grading are asked to notify the Federal-State Supervisor. Conference at St. Louis, Dec. 2-6 to coordinate State programs announced Tuesday.

Foreign Programs Coordination

Deliveries for UNRRA shipments to foreign countries must be completed by March 31, 1947, under new extension date announced to USDA by Department of State. Originally shipment of UNRRA supplies to Europe was scheduled for completion by end of this year, while those to Far East could be made up to March 31. Now the later date applies to all. Shortages in supplies and delays caused by strikes were listed as primary causes for extension. Representatives of the two Departments are working jointly to draw up list of items on which UNRRA procurement will be concentrated.

Fruit and Vegetable Branch

Apples

Midwest field office reports apple market in good shape. Michigan growers sold large part crop early and dealers are anxious to buy what is left in storage. Stocks expected cleaned up early at good prices. Ohio with short crop in same position.

Onions

Crop in permanent storage with out movement slow. Producers sitting tight and prices moving up to account for storage costs. Michigans now $1.25 to $1.35 per cwt. compared to $1.10 ten days ago. New York market shows corresponding advance to $1.[illegible]. Minnesota Hollandale section now getting $1.10 compared to 75¢-80¢ at harvest time. In the Moorhead area where there was damage from rain and frost, Campbell Soup has become the big buyer. Growers in all areas definitely independent. Onion quality excellent and large part of crop will be held in storage, cold storage, if necessary, to be marketed about April in competition with the early Texas crop. Attitude of producers does not reflect the huge 1946 production reported as 17,500,000 50-lb. boxes compared with 9,630,000 last year.

Potatoes

Some Red River Valley, Michigan, and Wisconsin now moving to market at below support. Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska moving well at above support. Why? The western spuds are moving in well graded, washed, and in attractive packages and consumers want them in preference to the poorly graded unwashed product marketed as potatoes from Midwestern states. At least, that's the opinion of some marketing experts.

Midwestern growers too often leave it up to the government to take their product at support prices or sell at a loss to avoid spoilage. As a result, the western producers (including Nebraska) are capturing the market created by discriminating consumers in the Midwest.

Historically, buyers of Florida citrus have made substantial down payments at time of contracting for the crop, with additional payments as harvesting progressed. Since recent sharp price drop in citrus market, a number of buyers this year have forfeited their down payments, made forfeiture settlements, and moved out of citrus picture to avoid taking additional losses.

Florida reports exceptionally good quality grapefruit juice being packed and larger quantity of grapefruit sections.

Salt River Valley of Arizona reports its lettuce crop turning out in smaller than usual sizes. This will result in unusual pack of six dozen heads per crate instead of customary four to five dozen and an estimated pack of 4,500 to 4,800 crates instead of the 5,100 to 5,200 crates of past two years.

Fruit and Vegetable Branch (con't)

USDA recently suffered adverse decision in District court case against purchaser who refused acceptance of several cars of potatoes. Question at issue is determination of Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act term "f.o.b. acceptance final." Decision being appealed to Circuit court. USDA meanwhile will continue to operate on PACA interpretation of term.

Plan has just been issued authorizing purchase of up to 50,000 bushels of fall spinach in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Plan in preparation for purchase of topped beets in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Potato task group of Horticultural Industry Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade met this week to formulate position of potato industry in relation to proposed lowering of tariffs under reciprocal trade agreements.

Dairy Branch

USDA's Aug. 22 announcement of proposed actions to procure outstanding May and June dairy products set-aside obligations is getting results. Each time USDA prepares to act against a defaulter (stoppage of purchases from him other than set-aside obligations; cancellation of authority to act as assembler or receiver of set-aside products; legal action to recover money lost to USDA) he sees the light and comes through. This is quite an achievement, considering that about 90% of set-aside butter and 80 to 90% of set-aside cheese have been obtained SINCE removal of price ceilings.

Here's why defaulters balk so hard. USDA is getting delivery on butter at 56 cents a pound, against N.Y. "free" market price of about 82-1/2 cents a pound. USDA is getting delivery on cheese from 32 cents up--against "free" market price of around 44-1/2 cents. Manufacturers probably are losing money on the deal only to extent they must pass up tremendous profits they might make by not fulfilling their set-aside obligations.

Full effect of termination of WFO 149 (restriction on whipping cream) not yet apparent, but erratic butter prices last week believed to be one result. Grade A butter prices up to 83-87 cents last Tuesday. Order terminated Wednesday. Prices declined 2-1/2 cents that day. At Thursday close, prices had dropped back to 81-1/2 - 82 cents --- and now hold steady at that. There's net price decrease under Friday, Nov. 15, when price was 83 cents. Milk supplies liberal. Reports indicate "more than ample" supplies in N. Y. and San Francisco. Cheese market firm.

Compliance and Investigation Branch

Cotton Futures: Major objective of Secretary Anderson's decision announced Nov. 18 to publish each month aggregate market positions, by classes, of large traders in cotton futures is to give every member of trade and public equal opportunity to judge market composition, and effects of speculative activity. Informing public on commodity futures transactions so that no individual or group may hold a preferred market position is one of long-established objectives of Commodity Exchange Act. Toward this end, comprehensive reports on volume of trading, open contracts, and other market statistics have been published for many years. The new monthly publication of the aggregate positions of large traders by classes -- speculative, hedging and straddling -- is additional step in line with established policy, particularly needed at this time of abnormal cotton market conditions.

U.S. Court Actions: Henry de Ruiter, partner in Pervo Company, Los Angeles, Calif., fined $2,000 for violations of WFO 42a (fats and oils in protective coatings); Gregg Maxey, Sebring, Fla., fined $500, violations of WFO 22.7 (canned citrus juices).

Marketing Facilities Branch

No more potatoes being exported until reports are received on condition of arrival of 14,000 tons recently shipped to Belgium.

Rail loadings for week ending Nov. 16:

Commodity	Carloads	% Change from Week Ending Nov. 9	% Change from year ago
Grain	48,910	- 1.0	-12.5
Livestock	26,732	+11.9	+ 6.9
Fruits & Vegetables	16,732	+10.2	- 3.7

Labor Branch

Recent heavy snows throughout Rocky Mountain States brought double trouble to sugar beet growers: for several days harvesting operations were at standstill -- and even though no work was being done, payroll guarantees for imported Mexican laborers had to be met. Mild weather returned to most sugar beet areas and harvest was resumed, but growers now seek to change system so that Government can absorb more of payroll obligations when bad weather halts field work.

Labor Branch (con't)

On November 15, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming had 13,012 imported Mexicans doing agricultural work. Under contract terms, each Mexican is guaranteed minimum of $33.60 every two weeks. If he can't work because of rain or snow, USDA can step in and help with pay for actual day of rain or snow, and day following. For anything after that, grower who has hired him assumes full responsibility. Ordinarily system works out favorably for grower, but recent snows lay on ground so long many growers got stuck with large payroll assessments. They have asked USDA to change system to prevent recurrence. USDA, however, must carry out terms of previously-made contracts, has found no legal way to alter outstanding obligations, is making thorough study of situation.

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OUR PROSPECTS FOR MORE SUGAR
(Digest of Remarks of James H. Marshall, Director, Sugar Branch, P.M.A., Department of Agriculture, before the annual convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Miami, November 21)...

For the years 1935-39, total world sugar production averaged about 34-1/2 million short tons. For the year which ended this past June 30, the 1945-46 year, the sugar production of the world instead of being some 34-1/2 million tons was just a little over 27 million, a drop of 7,300,000 tons. If we overlook the matter of increasing populations, that drop of 7,300,000 tons in production gives the master sugar shortage figure. The big losses were found in Europe, where the prewar beet crop yielded well over 10 million tons and where the 1945-46 yield was about 5,600,000 tons. Other great losses occurred in Asia, particularly in Java with a loss of around 1-1/4 million tons, the Philippines with a loss of around 1,100,000 tons, and other Asiatic countries where losses totaling about 1 million tons occurred.

As far as we can determine at present, the outlook for the year which began last July 1 is better. European beets are making a healthy recovery and should yield between 7-1/2 and 8 million tons, or some 30 to 40 percent more than last year. Relatively little improvement is indicated in Asiatic areas. . .

North America also shows substantial improvement for the 1946-47 year as compared with the year just ended. It looks as though 1946-47 should show an increase of something over a million tons above 1945-46. Right here I want to make it plain that we are hoping that the Cuban crop will run 5-1/2 million tons, or better, as is now indicated by many forecasts. However, merely for statistical planning, I am presently using a 5 million ton Cuban figure--which I hope will be quickly revised upward. It is also good to see that progress is being made in the U.S. continental beet area with an indicated increase this year of about 300,000 tons as compared with last year. . .

I think it now becomes pertinent to explore what can be done about the forthcoming year. First, in view of various crop situations, maturity dates, and other things of that sort, it now appears that supplies will not be available to permit any increase in rations prior to April 1, 1947. . .

Just what does it require to increase rations? As background, you will be interested to know that 2,175,000 tons are needed from the Cuban crop and a balance of 3-1/2 million tons from domestic crops for current rationing levels. To maintain this same ration in 1947, would require 2,100,000 tons from Cuba. This is true despite the fact that we have an increase in our continental beet sugar production. There has, however, been the necessity of using some of the beet sugar in deficit areas ahead of its normal consumption time and yields have been somewhat smaller than anticipated in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Louisiana.

For example, to increase industrial sugar rations by 10 percent of the base, that is from present 60 percent to 70 percent, and to furnish an additional 5 pound consumer stamp along with comparable increases for institutional and other use, would require between 700,000 and 750,000 tons of sugar. This makes it very plain that a large amount of sugar is required for a modest increase in rations. As is also obvious from these remarks, the only practical source of this increase is the Cuban crop....

As I said before, to maintain U. S. rations in 1947 at the 1946 level, 2,100,000 tons of Cuban sugar will be required. Cuban local requirements and free export provisions under the terms of the contract amount to 740,000 tons. In view of European improvements, the amount of cuban sugar required to maintain 1946 ration levels there in 1947 will be about 1,135,000 tons. These three figures total 3,975,000 tons. Deducting this from the 5,000,000 tons total estimated for Cuba's 1947 production, leaves 1,025,000 tons. As I also stated a few moments ago, an increase in U. S. sugar rations of one 5 pound consumer stamp, and 10 percent in base period usage, to begin April 1, 1947, would require between 700,000 and 750,000 tons of sugar.

In view of the probable additional 1,025,000 tons available from Cuba's production to meet world demands, I think this increase in rationing may be made. Certainly all of us are hoping that the picture will be better than this but let us not indulge in self-deception and let us stay on the side which will enable you to plan far better than you can plan on fond hopes and pleasant imaginings.

I should be less than fair to this group and to the Department if I failed to say something about continuing rationing and price control on sugar. My contacts with men in your industry and in many other industries which use or produce sugar convince me that for the present, decontrol and abandonment of rationing would not be in the best interests of industry or of the ultimate consumer. I say these things because sugar is still in very short supply and you men know quite well that decontrol could result in a substantial increase in prices. I will say nothing as to the possible confusion which could result from the scramble to obtain sugar if rationing were immediately abandoned...

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